

RAILWAY HOUSE, MILTON, MASS.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken a lease of this extensive house, and newly refitted and furnished throughout with every article necessary for the accommodation and comfort of travellers, convivial parties and boarders.

A beautiful grove with pleasant walks, a garden, swing, &c. are connected with this establishment, and its proximity to the city renders it an inviting place of resort for those who may desire to spend a short time away from the confusion and hurry of a crowded place of business.

The howling alleys have been newly relaid, and good attendants provided.

The larder will be stored with the best of provisions, and such delicacies as the seasons afford. The bar will also be kept supplied with choice wines and liquors. Good stabling for horses.

The Worcester and Milton line of stages leave for Boston every morning and noon, and return at noon and evening.

Wm. Allen. epif

WARREN HOUSE.

At the junction of Merrimack and Friend Streets.

This establishment having now gone through extensive repairs, and additions, will compare favorably with any other public house of its size. It has been furnished from top to bottom with new furniture, bedding, carpeting, &c., and is now open for the accommodation of travellers.

It is the intention to conduct the House after the mode of the most approved public houses, and every effort will be made personally, and by well tried assistants, to please his former custom and those who may visit the Warren House for the first time.

Extensive stables, with pure water, is attached to the establishment.

Wm. Allen. epif

SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.

Late Harmony Hall, corner of William and Duane streets.

This new and spacious addition is now open, un-der the direction of the subscriber. The bed rooms are airy and spacious, and can be taken with or without board. A spacious Refectory has been fitted up in the basement, where the best of liquors, and every delicacy the market affords, will be provided. There is a spacious Ball Room in the second story, which can be let to Balls and Casino Parties, Dinners for Parties, (whether large or small in number) provided. Court Martials, Referees, &c. &c. accommodated with rooms at short notice. There is also a large room admirably adapted for a Drill Room. The subscriber trusts that his endeavors to keep a public house, unsurpassed in comfort, luxury, and reasonableness of charges, by any in the city, will secure him ample encouragement.

Wm. Allen. epif

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE.

Waltham, Mass.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, 2 1/2 miles from the city, is now open for the reception of company, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice.

John Davis. epif

TABLE D'OTE.

At the Hotel, St. Louis.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Ordinary continues to be kept daily for their accommodation. Dinner is served at 2 1/2 o'clock precisely, and furnished with every luxury of the season. Gentlemen wishing to dine at any other hour, may be accommodated at the Restaurant. His cellars are provided with Wines of every description, and of the choicest qualities—for which the House has been so long celebrated.

James Ryan. epif

TO LET.

At the American Gallery, Summer street, for 2 or 3 days or evenings of each week, the Hall, 35 by 50 feet, a front room, 26 by 16 feet, and a back basement room suitable for an evening school, 25 by 30 feet, all in good order. Apply at No 5 Sister street, or at the Hall on Wednesday evenings.

16* d19

TO LET.

A brick house, No 6 Wilson street, containing 11 rooms—a suitable residence for a genteel family. Inquire at BEN. JUKINS' Grocery, corner of Blossom and Cambridge st, or LUTHER FARWELL, Jr. 27 May st.

n26 if

TO LET.

A three story Brick Dwelling House, containing 7 Rooms, situated corner of Endicot and 1/2 hacher streets. Inquire of CLARK, 13 Prince street. epif d22

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For sale or to let a genteel three story Dwelling House, centrally located, and contains a kitchen, good cellar, two parlors with folding doors; also, a large single parlor on the same floor, with eight or nine chambers. The house is in perfect order, having been occupied by the present owner for a long time. The land borders on two streets, and is laid out with taste and well stocked with shrubbery. Apply to C. McINTIRE, 5 Exchange street. s26

TO LET.

To let a genteel three story Brick House on Temple street, in perfect order—also, a 3 story brick house on Beach street, modern built, with the usual conveniences. Rent \$450 and \$500. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. McINTIRE, 5 Exchange st. d6

TO LET.

In Blossom Place, a small brick dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, parlor and kitchen on the same floor—rent \$175. Good security will be required for the payment of the rent. Inquire of CRUSBY & HARWOOD, No 5 Exchange st. if d15

TO LET.

Part of a house suitable for a small family. Inquire at No 26 Winter street. n16

TO LET.

A very first rate three story Brick House, with every convenience, on the corner of Pleasant and State Street, apply to CHARLES WADE, 106 State st. dec 17

TO LET.

3 rooms over 153 Washington st, opposite Old South, suitable for any kind of business. s16d16 d16

WANTED.

A small house or part of a house, centrally situated—suitable for a small family—rent \$150 to \$200. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle street. d20

TO LET.

A store in Atkinson street. Apply at 37 Milk street. d7

CORDAGE FOR 1837.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, December 6, 1836.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at the office until the 22d inst. for supplying the Navy with Cordage, and delivering at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. and Gosport, Va. severally and respectively, such quantities of Cordage as the respective contractors may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or navy agents, for the use of the United States Navy during the year 1837.

Blank forms of offers for the Cordage will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard. The Blank offers furnished to individuals may have all the blanks filled up, and must be submitted as directed, in the note on the face of each form; and they must be unqualified and un-conditional. As the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments made from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects.

d13 jaw&claws

USEFUL DISCOVERY.—PAYSON'S INDELIBLE

INK, for marking linen and cotton cloth, without a preparation. The inconvenience of using the old style of indelible ink is well known. This ink requires no preparatory liquid, and is therefore used without the least trouble. It is warranted not to corrode or injure the finest cambric. It is of a permanent durability, and is fully equal to the best in use. As there are other kinds (called Indelible ink) used also without a preparation, some of which will not bear washing, purchasers should be particular to inquire for Payson's Indelible Ink. For sale wholesale and retail at L. E. DYER'S.

n11 d6

COMFORT.

Shirts and Drawers.—Shaker Plannel and Knit. Also, Lamb's wool, Merino, Flannel, Cotton Flannel, Silk and Buckskin Shirts and Drawers, and a great variety of various kinds, among which are Scotch Yarn and Merino, of extra size and superior articles, for sale at 80 Washington street, by DARWIN CHAFFIN. d21

10 CASES FIRST QUALITY Lard—2 to 3 cts per lb. In Paris Green—1000 lb. Chrome Green, for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER, No 2 India street. d21

TRAVELLING WRITING DESKS—A very con-venient article for gentlemen travellers, for sale at E. E. DYER'S, 106 Washington st. d3

BOY WANTED.—Inquire at NELTON & CO'S, Faneuil Hall. s20

KELOGG & CLARK'S

HARNESS, COLLAR AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

36 Hanover street.

The subscribers have on hand a few, and are constantly manufacturing, Coach Harness, and all other kinds of Harnesses, of the first quality.

Also, on hand a variety of Collars—consisting of the broad Patent Leather Collar, generally used in London; broad common leather do—patent leather do, usual style—common leather do, usual style—cane, team and truck do.

Likewise, on hand, an assortment of Trunks, of all kinds.

Liberal discounts will be made to those who purchase a number of Collars or Trunks, to sell again. Call on short notice to suit particular horses.

An assortment of the above articles will be kept at Clark & Kellogg's Coach, Harness and Trunk Manufactory, No 71 Bay ley place, leading out of Washington, and opposite Bromfield street. W&S1y ant3

REAL ESTATE IN ROXBURY.—For sale, a pleasantly situated lot of land, bounded as follows:—

near the Rev Mr. Cutler's meeting house—from thence south-erly by land of Proprietors of the Norfolk House, 244 feet to Norfolk street—west-ly by Norfolk street 153 feet to High-land street—then north-ly by Highland street 245 feet to land point of beginning—containing in all 38,418 square feet. It is estimated that there is sufficient land for three handsome horse lots, commanding a fine prospect of the city and sur-rounding country. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on a mortgage of the premises for one, two or three years. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES K. DILLAWAY, opposite the Norfolk House, Roxbury. W&S1y ant3

8TH EDITION OF SHIPWRECKS AND

DISASTERS AT SEA.—The eighth edition of this popu-lar work has just issued from the press of S. N. DICKINSON, 52 Washington street, where it may be had in large or small quantities. This volume of 432 pages, royal 12mo, contains 100 spirited engravings, 50 to 40 of which are large, and at once convey to the mind the perils and dangers of the wave-tossed sailor while on the raging sea, or the more fearful picture of speedy destruction as his gallant vessel drives furiously upon some rock bound coast amid horrid cliffs and yawning caverns. The work has received many favorable notices from the editorial fraternity, and is considered as surpassing any work of the kind ever before got up in this country, or in Eu-rope. Independent of the merits of the work itself, the price, no doubt, has contributed greatly to its success, for the pub-lisher can assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is the cheapest book ever published. Dealers in town and country are invited to call on the publisher, as they will be supplied on the most liberal terms. c&S1y june4

RICHARD WALSH respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep at his mills on Milton Street, near Brighton street, in this city, Plaster of Paris prepared for architectural use. Likewise 375 lbs of Calcined Plaster for stucco plastering—40 tons of Grey Stone for land—also 50 bbls of Superfine Calcined Plaster for man-ufacturing purposes, put up in the best order fit for shipping. N. B. It will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city. W&S1mo d14

L. PENNEY

Miniature Painter,

100 South Street, Boston.

July 22 epofst

WANTED.—A large quantity of Gentlemen's off east garments, for which the highest cash price will be given. Also, Watches, Jewelry, and Instruments of all kinds, Surgical, Nautical, Mathematical and Instrumental; Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. and all sorts of disposable Fancy Furni-ture. For any of the above articles, a ready purchaser will be found, on application to W. S. JENNINGS, 56 Union st, a few rods north of Hanover st, or 10 Franklin avenue. c&S1y epofst

DAY AND MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLACKING

MANUFACTORY.

115 Casks of the genuine Blacking, just received from the above establishment, by the Caledonia, a trans-fer, from London. For sale by Day & Martin's Agent, at the Saloon and London Importing Warehouse, No 36 Cornhill, formerly Market street. The casks are variously assor-ed to suit dealers in the article, and it will be warranted in good order to the purchasers. Is&W6w ost1 s9

State Edition

NATHANIEL DEARBORN continues to give Lessons on the Flute in an easy, expeditious and correct manner—it being a great improvement (of his own) on all other methods for obtaining a knowledge of the instrument.

Sixteen lessons is termed a course—eight dollars for the same, payable in advance. 57 Washington street. n23 stav9w

NOTICE.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken a store No 251 Washington street, where may be found a large assortment of Fancy Goods.

Also—a large assortment of Hair Work.

N. B. Office until the 22d inst. for supplying the Navy with Cordage, and delivering at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. and Gosport, Va. severally and respectively, such quantities of Cordage as the respective contractors may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or navy agents, for the use of the United States Navy during the year 1837.

Blank forms of offers for the Cordage will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard. The Blank offers furnished to individuals may have all the blanks filled up, and must be submitted as directed, in the note on the face of each form; and they must be unqualified and un-conditional. As the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments made from time to time, which will not be paid until the contracts shall be fully complied with in all respects.

d13 jaw&claws

USEFUL DISCOVERY.—PAYSON'S INDELIBLE

INK, for marking linen and cotton cloth, without a preparation. The inconvenience of using the old style of indelible ink is well known. This ink requires no preparatory liquid, and is therefore used without the least trouble. It is warranted not to corrode or injure the finest cambric. It is of a permanent durability, and is fully equal to the best in use. As there are other kinds (called Indelible ink) used also without a preparation, some of which will not bear washing, purchasers should be particular to inquire for Payson's Indelible Ink. For sale wholesale and retail at L. E. DYER'S.

n11 d6

COMFORT.

Shirts and Drawers.—Shaker Plannel and Knit. Also, Lamb's wool, Merino, Flannel, Cotton Flannel, Silk and Buckskin Shirts and Drawers, and a great variety of various kinds, among which are Scotch Yarn and Merino, of extra size and superior articles, for sale at 80 Washington street, by DARWIN CHAFFIN. d21

10 CASES FIRST QUALITY Lard—2 to 3 cts per lb. In Paris Green—1000 lb. Chrome Green, for sale by OLIVER FLETCHER, No 2 India street. d21

TRAVELLING WRITING DESKS—A very con-venient article for gentlemen travellers, for sale at E. E. DYER'S, 106 Washington st. d3

BOY WANTED.—Inquire at NELTON & CO'S, Faneuil Hall. s20

MISCELLANY.

To the Chambersburg Weekly Messenger are we indebted for the following

EPITAPH ON A WATCH-MAKER.

Here lies, in a horizontal position,

The outside case of

Peter Pendulum, Watch-Maker,

Whose abilities in that line were an honor

To his profession.

Integrity was the main-spring,

And prudence the regulator

Of all the actions of his life,

Humane, generous, and liberal,

His hand never stopped

Till he had relieved distress.

So nicely regulated were all his motions,

That he never went wrong.

Except when set a-going

By people

Who did not know

His key:

Even then he was easily

Set right again.

He had the art of disposing of his time

So well

That his hours glided away

In one continual round

Of pleasure and delight

Till an unlucky minute put a period to

His existence.

He departed this life

Wound up

In the hope of being taken in hand

By his Maker

And set a-going

In the world to come.

In favor of early marriages Cobbet has written the following:—

"I am sure that every one will say, without any hesita-tion, that a fourth part of the labors I have performed never would have been performed if I had not been a married man. In the first place, they could not, for I should, all the early part of my life, been rambling and roving about as most bachelors are. I should have had no home that I cared a straw about, and should have wasted the far greater part of my time. The great affair of home being settled—having the home secured, I had leisure to employ my mind on things which it delighted in. I got rid at once of all cares, all anxieties, and had only to provide for the wants of that home. But the children began to come. They sharpened my industry—they spurred me on. To be sure I had stronger and other motives. I wrote for fame, and was urged forward by ill-treatment and by the desire to triumph over my enemies; but after all, a very large part of my nearly a hundred volumes may be fairly ascribed to the wife and the children."

A Poetical Genius.—In this city a poetical genius was hauled up before a police magistrate charged with kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following poetical dialogue ensued:

Magistrate—Is your name John Jay?

Prisoner—Yes, your honor, so the people say.

Magistrate—Was it you who kissed the girl and raised the alarm?

Prisoner—Yes, your honor, but I thought it was no harm.

Magistrate—You rascal! do you come here to make rhymes?

Prisoner—No your honor, but it will happen so some-times.

Magistrate—Be off you scamp—get out of my sight.

Prisoner—Thank'e, your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—*Glasgow Liberator.*

An equivocal defence.—An unlucky bard, whose trag-edy and comedy had been rejected by the managers, re-marked that he was at a loss to account for it.—"For no one can say," he observed, "that my tragedy was a sad performance, or that my comedy was anything to laugh at."

An Irish gentleman, with much naivete recently re-marked, that such probably would soon be the expedition of travelling by steam, that one could go from London to Brighton in a shorter time than he could stop at home.

The Scotch are tremendous consumers of the Virginia weed through the nose, as all the world knows. The duty on imported tobacco into Glasgow alone, amounted the year ending July 4th, to 160,000*l*.

POLITICAL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

AD INTERIM.

[CONCLUDED.]

The provisions in the treaties of 1832 and 1834 with the Chickasaws, which are to be carried into effect before their removal, have been nearly completed; and an arrangement, it is hoped, will soon be concluded between them and the Choctaws west of the Mississippi, for a portion of the territory assigned to the latter.

Measures have been taken for fulfilling the engagements of the United States contained in the treaties with the Chickasaws and Ottowas, the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas, and the Wyandots, ratified at the last session of the Senate; and so far as allowed by the short time which has since elapsed, those engagements have been faithfully executed.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty with the Choctaws east of the Mississippi, the initiatory measures for carrying it into effect were taken by the Department; and though much retarded by various unforeseen occur-rences, they are now going on with all the despatch of which the case is susceptible. The military movements deemed necessary to the maintenance of peace, and to the enforce-ment of the treaty, have already been noticed. Efforts have recently been made by Mr John Ross, and by those of his people of whom he is understood to be the leader, to excite opposition to the treaty, and to prevent its execu-tion; but it is believed that the steps taken by the Gov-ernment will be sufficient to counteract those efforts.

The more intelligent part of the Choctaws are well sat-isfied with the treaty; and the prompt and faithful execu-tion, on our part, of its very liberal provisions, will doubt- less secure the good will of the great mass of the nation, and issue in their peaceful establishment with their brethren in the west.

Treaties have been made with the Indians who have emigrated from New York to Green Bay, for lands on both sides of Fox River; and with four bands of Potawatamies residing in the State of Indiana, for the extinguish-ment of their title to the sections of lands reserved for them in the treaties of October, 1832. Negotiations have also been commenced with the Indians of New York for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi.—With a view to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the country between the State of Missouri and the Mis-souri river, negotiations were opened with the tribes in-terested therein for the relinquishment of their rights;—and treaties to that effect have already been concluded with the Ioways and Sacs of Missouri, Omahas, Yuncion and Santie Sioux, and Ottowas and Missourians. Measures have also been taken for opening negotiations with the united nation of Ottowas, Chippewas, and Potawatamies, for an exchange of the lands north of the Missouri river assigned to them by the treaty of Chicago of 1833, for lands south of that river; and with the Miamies, for a cession of their lands in Indiana.

The Commissioner points out several defects in the laws relative to Indian affairs; and for the purpose of remedying those defects, submits various propositions, to which I beg leave to call your attention, as worthy of be-ing presented to the consideration of Congress. He also

recommends the removal of the seat of the superintenden-cy of Indian affairs from St. Louis, where it is now fixed by law, to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point on the Missouri river, and the substitution of full agencies for the present sub-agencies of the Creeks, Choctaws, and Osages, as measures rendered necessary by the onerous nature of the duties now pressing on the incumbents of those offices, and by the great exactions recently made, and hereafter to be made, to the tribes west of the Missis-sippi.

From the facts stated by the Commissioner, it would seem that the proviso to the act of the 3d of March, 1835, making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, &c., operates harshly on the military officers in the Indian De-partment. I concur in the propriety of asking from Con-gress, as an act of justice to those officers, the allowance of a commission on disbursements, as recommended by the Commissioner.

Connected with the general subject of our Indian rela-tions, are two measures proposed by the Commissioner, which I deem of great moment. They are the organiza-tion of an efficient system for the protection and govern-ment of the Indian country west of the Mississippi, and the establishment of military posts for the protection of that country and of our own frontiers, in addition to those now authorized by law.

These measures are due to the numerous tribes whom we have planted in this extensive territory, and to the pledges and encouragements by which they were induced to consent to a change of residence. We may now be said to have consummated the policy of emigration, and to have entered on an era full of interest to both parties.—It involves the last hopes of humanity in respect to the Indian tribes; and though, to the United States, its issues cannot be equally momentous, they yet deeply concern our prosperity and honor. It therefore behooves us, at this juncture, seriously to examine the relations which exist between the United States and the inhabitants of the In-dian country, to look into the duties which devolve on us, and to mature a system of measures for their just and con-stant execution.

In almost every treaty providing for the emigration of an Indian tribe, the impossibility of preserving it from ex-tinction, if left within the limits of any of the States or organized Territories of the United States, and thus exposed to the advances of the white population, is ex-pressly recognized. The advantages which the tribe will derive from its establishment in a territory to be exclu-sively occupied by red men, under the solemn guarantees and the paternal care of the United States, are uniformly insisted on. In the treaty with the Choctaws of the 27th of September, 1830, the wish of the tribes to be allowed the privilege of a delegate in the House of Representa-tives of the United States is expressly mentioned; and though not acceded to by the commissioners of the United States, yet they insert it in the treaty, "that Congress may consider of and decide the application." In the late treaty with the Choctaws east of the Mississippi, it is expressly stipulated "that they shall be entitled to a de-legate in the House of Representatives, whenever Congress shall make provision for the same." It is not to be dou-bted, that the hopes thus held out to these tribes had an im-portant influence in determining them to consent to emi-grate to their new homes in the west.

Although some of the Indians have made considerable advances in civilization, they all need the guardianship of the United States. To leave them to the barbarism of their own institutions, with the adequate assistance of an agent, and the slight control of the general superintendent, would be imprudent as it regards ourselves, and unjust to-wards them. Under such a system, hostilities will fre-quently break out between the different tribes, and some-times between them and the inhabitants of our frontiers, attended in both cases by the usual consequences of savage warfare. To fulfil, in their true spirit, the engagements into which we have entered, we must institute a compre-hensive system of guardianship, adapted to the circum-stances and wants of the people, and calculated to lead them, gradually and safely, to the exercise of self-govern-ment; and at as early a day as circumstances will allow, the expectations authorised by the passage above quoted from the treaties with the Choctaws and Choctaws, should be fulfilled. Indeed, from the facts stated by the Commis-sioner, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Choctaws are already in a condition to justify the measure. The daily presence of a native delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, presenting, as occasion may require, to that dignified assembly, the interests of his people, would, more than any other single act, at-test to the world and to the Indian tribes the sincerity of our endeavors for their preservation and happiness. In the successful issue of those endeavors, we shall find a more precious and durable accession to the glory of our country, than by any triumph we can achieve in arts or in arms.

The duty of planting a line of posts near the borders of the Indian country, and of opening along it a free com-munication for the passage of troops, has already been recog-nized by the present Congress, by the act of the 2d of July, 1836, "to provide for the better protection of the western frontier." This law authorizes the President to cause to be opened a military road, from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the St. Peters and the mouth of the Des Moines, to Red river, and it contemplates the establishment of military posts at such places along said road, as the President may deem most proper for the protection of the frontier; and for the preservation of the necessary communication. But this line of posts, though it will probably be sufficient, if well garrisoned, to protect our own frontier, will not be all that caution and good faith will require. To exercise the necessary supervision over the emigrated Indians, to pre-serve peace among the different tribes, and to protect them from their savage neighbors, we must also establish posts at convenient positions in the interior of their country.

The establishment and maintenance of these various posts due to the emigrated tribes for other reasons.—By the most sacred pledges, the territory in which we have planted them is to be perpetually theirs; the white

cession for their assistance. They cannot be held responsible for all the suggestions contained in this paper; but from me, at least, are justly entitled to this tribute.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War ad interim.
To the President of the United States.

Municipal—Thursday Evening.—The report of the Committee on the Common came down from the other Board, and together with the accompanying order, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Gibbons, the above report was ordered to be printed in the newspapers that publish the ordinances of the city.

Mr. Marrett offered the following order which was adopted:—

Ordered—that the City Treasurer be directed to collect the several sums subscribed by individuals towards defraying the cost of erecting the iron fence round the Common.

The committee of sewers and drains, reported that the amount expended by the city for the construction of sewers and drains of all description, for the last thirteen years is,

Amount reimbursed by collection of assessment for the same	\$26,421.31
Balance,	\$94,678.21

The report also states that, in the unanimous opinion of the committee, many modifications may be made in the existing ordinances on the subject of sewers and drains, which will greatly increase the facilities of collection, &c.; but as the municipal year has so nearly expired, the committee recommended the reference of the matter to the next City Council. Read and accepted.

Dreadful Accident on board the Steamboat Telegraph.—Coroner's Inquest.—The steamboat Telegraph arrived here yesterday with the body of Aiken Allair, a fireman on board the boat, who was crushed to death between the crank of the shaft and the keel-on of the vessel. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, which resulted in the following detail of the circumstances. The Telegraph, when about to leave Tarrytown yesterday morning, had not been examined by the engineer to know whether there was water enough in the boiler, and he directed the unfortunate man to examine it. Not many minutes after, he re-appeared on deck in view of the engineer, who supposed that all was right, set the machinery in motion. The moment this was done, a loud scream was heard to come from among the machinery. The engine was immediately stopped, and on searching for the cause, the unfortunate man was found dreadfully mangled by the shaft. It is supposed he went to perform the same duty that the other was sent to do, and thus fell a victim. The engineer thought that Allair was at breakfast. He was 22 years of age, and a native of Nova Scotia.—N. Y. Post.

Theatrical Attraction Extraordinary.—A Mistress Carr, of one of the Western Theatres, offers the following inducement to the patrons of the "legitimate" drama to attend her benefit:—

"After which, a grand Agricultural Scene, devoted and dedicated expressly to the Farmers of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky; consisting in the exhibition of a splendid Cow and beautiful Calf, which will be given as prizes to those who may defeat the lucky numbers. The prizes will be determined by drawing in a wheel or box a certain quantity of numbers, agreeing with the numbers on the tickets sold. The prizes will be determined by being drawn from the box by Master Carr, in the character of Fortunatus—a d person having the first drawn number, shall be entitled to the Cow, that of the second to the Calf. No danger need be apprehended from the bleating of the calf, at the separation from its maternal guardianship, as it has been some time weaned."

Company of Cavalry.—A corps of Cavalry has been formed in this city, consisting of eighty-five men, and the Governor has attached it to the Second Regiment of Brigade. A meeting was held on the 8th inst. for the choice of officers, and the following gentlemen were elected:—Gen. Thomas Davis, Captain; Maj. Louis Dennis, 1st Lieutenant; C. A. Peter Dumb, 2d Lieutenant; Capt. Lewis Monroe, Cornet. An effort is making, and will probably be successful before next spring, to raise another company, in order to form a battalion.—Boston Courier.

The report of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to the North Carolina legislature, makes the receipts \$84,078.39, and the amount expended, including remittance for iron ordered, \$64,103.77, leaving an unexpended balance of \$19,974.62.

A public meeting in Chatham Co., Georgia, have recommended the legislature to devote a portion of the State's share of the surplus revenue, to the great railroad recommended by the convention at Macon.

The Richmond Enquirer estimates that the gold mining operations in Virginia will amount in another year to \$500,000 per annum.

The sugar canes on the banks of the Louisiana plantations have been much injured by the frosts.

Dr. Williams.—The correspondent of the U. States Gazette gives the following key to Dr. W's success as an oculist:—

"He has rendered present and apparent relief in many cases, by the application of strong narcotics, such as the decoction of stramonium, or belladonna, which, by relaxing the pupil of the eye, enables it to dilate until it covers the speck, when the rays of light are admitted through a more extended circle, and the visual power seems to be, and is temporarily, increased. The effect of these narcotics has of course been known to the faculty, but they have been deterred from recommending them, because their effect is gradually to destroy the optic nerve, and to produce ultimate blindness."

The Lion Performers.—The Post says that the actors at the Lion are so ashamed of themselves at being paced in their disgraceful situation, that they are intemperately lazy, only walking through their parts without knowing a word.—Herald.

The above is untrue—the Post has not said what the Herald attributes to it.

Mr. Smith, the newly elected Senator from Indiana, was not the man whom the whigs desired; but finding that they could not have Noble, reluctantly voted for Mr. Smith, who, it is said, will give a liberal support to the new administration.

More Specie.—The brig Daniel H. Miller, from Tampico, at New Orleans, brings 178,000 dollars in specie, of which 80,000 are consigned to the House of Lizardi & Co.

Wm. H. Weston, charged with shooting his wife, and wounding her in the left breast, intending to kill her, on the 15th of September last, in the city of Washington, has been tried and found guilty.

The losses by the New York Marine Insurance Offices for the past four weeks have amounted to more than \$400,000.

J. Manesca, of New York, has met with remarkable success in teaching the French language upon the oral system.

The editor of the Journal of Commerce has commenced an action of libel against the editors of the express for alleging that he had been guilty of forgery.

The Lion bill for this afternoon's performances, which are given at the solicitation of several respectable families, promises a very animated and varied circus entertainment.

Power had a full and fashionable house on Friday night, and the announcement of his re-engagement was received with great applause.

The entertainment announced by Messrs. Metz and Novarre, at Concert Hall is quite a novelty, and the gentlemen are fully qualified to perform what they promise.

The Mobile Register of the 6th inst. says:—
"Mr. Balls grows into universal favor. Every person that sees him, is delighted with his ease and excellence as a first rate comedian."

BOSTON MORNING POST.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1836.

The Senate have to-day been considering the resolutions of yesterday. The special order of the day was on Mr. Ewing's resolution, rescinding the Treasury order. Mr. Benton resumed his speech of yesterday; from the call of Hon. Daniel Webster, on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Deposit Banks, I presume he intends to answer Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton is a matter-of-fact man, and his arguments generally accompanied by his facts, acquired by long reading and deep research, are seldom answered by the opposition, who, ridiculously enough, pretend to treat with contempt what they cannot refute! Mr. B. is a very gentlemanly man in his personal appearance, and in debate is just the opposite of what he has been represented; calm and tranquil, yet eloquent; earnest and full of feeling, though not furious nor enthusiastic; the full seats of members and crowded galleries, testify to his powers of holding attention, and the absurdity of contending him, unless to evade his arguments and facts.

The House of Representatives resumed the reception of petitions and resolutions from the several States.

At two o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the House proceeded to choose a chaplain, on the part of the House which resulted, after three ballots, in the choice of the Rev. O. C. Comstock, a Presbyterian, by a majority over all of one vote. Mrs. Royall had one vote on the first ballot; and the Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, received five votes on the second ballot. The Hon. Mr. Wise, of Va., had two votes.

There is no news out of doors that I can learn.

WOREL.

Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, has sent a long and very sensible message to the Legislature of that State. The constitution of Missouri provides that there shall be but one Banking company incorporated within the limits of the State, and but one branch of said bank can be established at any one session of the General Assembly. But there is nothing to prevent the establishment of agencies of the same, at such points within the borders of the State as the Legislature may deem necessary. The principal office of discount and deposit, therefore, the Governor says, should be located at St. Louis, with capital sufficient to answer the demands of that portion of the community, and agencies established at such other points as the public convenience may require, in order that the necessary banking facilities may be afforded to the different portions of the State, carefully limiting the number within reasonable bounds. He recommends the entire prohibition of the circulation of the notes of foreign banks which have established agencies within the State, as they are unwarranted by any statute or constitutional law of the State or of the U. States, and exist in defiance of the wishes of the great body of the people. The Governor concludes his message by recommending a reduction of the price of the public land.

The Daily Advertiser of Thursday made some very just comments upon the fabrication of an elopement story, which originated with a Sunday morning paper in this city conducted by Mr. Dixon. A little penny journal called the Herald, denounced the author of the elopement hoax as a knave, &c. for his offence. Upon the subject of knavery, we shall not contend with the Herald, for its superior knowledge and experience render it the better judge in matters appertaining thereto—but, we shall venture to say that the offence charged upon Mr. Dixon, bears no comparison, in moral turpitude, to the vulgar and disgraceful outrage upon all the common decencies of society, and the sacredness of private life, perpetrated by the Herald in its libels upon individuals residing at the Mount Washington House. Dixon's invention harmed no one—it was a pure fiction, and warranted no individual application—but the vile scandal of the Herald was levelled at respectable ladies—ladies well known and of deserved high rank in life—upon whose reputations did not rest the shadow of a stain—educated, refined, retiring females—ornaments to the sphere in which they moved. Such did the unblushing impudence of the Editor of the Herald induce him to drag before the public, as plainly as though he had printed their names in the largest types in his office, and attempt to hold up to the decision of the community! representing them as coarse viragoes, and meanly representing as words which fell from their lips, the low conceptions of his own narrow mind!

Nor is this the only instance of his unprincipled conduct—but a day or two since he attempted to blacken the characters of several gentlemen whose reputations will bear comparison with those of the purest in this community, merely because he did not possess ingenuity enough to gratify his spleen toward one he connected with them, without libelling the whole. Were his slanders brightened by one ray of wit—by an atom of humor—they would not be quite so revolting; but their only characteristic is a blind, cold, stupid recklessness, while their author possesses hardly sufficient sense to utter them intelligibly, and is without head or heart enough to care or feel for their consequences.

There is some truth in the following compliment, which is copied from the New York Transcript, and which we republish, although the subject of it is our warm political opponent, and we have sometimes thought, personal enemy:—

"Unappropriate Name.—One of the most talented and sprightly editors, with whose writings we are conversant, is Mr. Sleeper, of the Evening Mercantile Journal, of Boston. He is always wide awake for a good article, and one of the firmest pillars of the Boston press."

It is said that Thomas McKean of Revolutionary memory never signed the Declaration of Independence. Neither the original instrument, until May, 1777, nor the journals of 1776 and 77, contain his name. Nor does it appear among the signers, till he was engaged to edit an edition of the laws of the United States in 1783, when thinking it proper to give the Declaration and the Constitution of the United States, and finding his name not there, he inserted it between those of Rodney and Reed.

Richard Phillips, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the American Manufacturer, printed at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Messrs Zantziager McDonald and Thomas Phillips. The Manufacturer has been one of the most independent and able papers in the country under the editorship of Mr. Phillips, and we hope that his successors will prove worthy of the place of their predecessor.

We are glad to see the Hartford Times urging upon the Legislature of Connecticut the repeal of the law authorizing Imprisonment for Debt—the Times has long been a zealous advocate of this philanthropic measure, and we hope soon to behold its efforts crowned with success.

Aaron O. Dayton, Esq., has been appointed chief Clerk of the Department of State, in place of Mr. Dickens, recently elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Dayton held a situation in the Indian Department, and is a man of distinguished abilities.

POLICE COURT.

A Bad Speculation.—Some people have a queer propensity to depreciate and sneer at every thing, which is not their own. James Russell was one of this unhappy species, and had to pay for his provoking propensity. J. L. Herrick and Josiah Taber went into a cellar to top off the evening with a bowl of oysters. While the oysters were "being done," the two friends entered into a confab about the value of Herrick's cap, and Russell, though a perfect stranger to him, took a part in the chat, and said the cap was n't worth much, and that he could get as many as he wanted for \$2.50 apiece. Herrick engaged to take as many as Russell would bring on at that price, and offered to give bonds in the sum of \$50 to do so, if Russell could give the like security. The balance of the banter was clearly on the side of Herrick, who told Russell "that he was not worth noticing." This was too much for Russell's "organ of self esteem," and he became decidedly wofly, and swore he was insulted. It was then left out to a disinterested person, to say who gave the first insult, which was to be washed out by punch all round.

The referee decided that both ought to treat; but Russell wouldn't agree to the award. Herrick was for mild measures, which he apologized for by saying, "I was so critically situated, that I thought I had better treat to get rid of him. So we went to the Globe, and he called up every body there—strangers and all—to drink, so that it cost me a dollar and a quarter for punch; but this didn't satisfy him, for after he got his liquor down, he came up to me, and said—Mind this affair is only settled for this night; and I'll have satisfaction out of your face yet. Mr. Taber then told him, that he would have to fight with him too, if he struck me. The landlord finally got Russell and his friends out of the house, but was willing for me to stay all night. After a while, however, I thought it would be best to go home."

On their way home, Herrick and Taber, were overtaken by Russell and his gang and knocked down. Taber, whose face struck on the curb stone, was apparently dead, when taken up by the watch. Russell struck Herrick, but it is not certain who struck Taber. All the material facts were supported by other witnesses than the injured parties.

In giving his opinion, his honor commended the course pursued by Herrick, and thought that he had acted very judiciously in paying for the liquor, in preference to taking a bawling. He also said that the conduct of Russell had been intrusive and insolent throughout, as well as dishonorable. He first proposed an arbitration, but refused to execute the award, and then ungenerously spunged Herrick out of a dollar and a quarter. Herrick, on the other hand, had beautifully illustrated the text of Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valor"—and under circumstances much more honorable to himself than were Falstaff's, when he uttered his celebrated apothegm. Fined \$8.00, and costs.

George H. Sawoy, alias David Smith, 20 years of age, was brought up for stealing a fur cap from the store of H. H. Leavitt. He has probably followed the business regularly, as he sold four to a dealer, saying that he had taken them in payment for a debt, at Abington. Mr. Leavitt's cap was one of the four. Sent up for trial.

He was also held for stealing various articles of jewelry from the store of Rufus L. Bruce. A large number of articles found in his possession, yet remain unclaimed, and may be seen by application to E. V. Glover, constable.

Barnabas Frye helped himself to a pair of boots out of Mr. Wing's shop, for which Constable Pierce tapped him on the shoulder. "Two months in the house of correction," said his honor. "I won't go unless you carry me," replied Barney. As they are in the habit of carrying gentlemen of his cloth to their quarters, Barney is, no doubt, at home by this time.

CIRCUIT COURT, U. S.—Flogging and Death at Sea.—Capt. Onis Taylor, of the brig Maria Theresa, was yesterday brought before his honor Judge Davis, to answer on two complaints for flogging John Wilson and John Tucker, belonging to his crew. At St. Am, Wilson deserted, and was recaptured a fortnight afterwards, and seized up in the main rigging, and two dozen lashes were inflicted on his back by Capt. Taylor. He was then put in irons, and sent below; the next morning he was again flogged—receiving a dozen each from the first and second boats. He was again put in irons for a fortnight, and kept on bread and water. He became sick and died in about three weeks after the floggings. A heavy twelve-tailed cat was used, but he had his shirt on when punished. Turner was also so repeatedly flogged, and finally set ashore, and has not been heard of since. He shipped as cook, but after he had been out some time it was discovered, that he was unfit for that delicate duty, for the same reason that the mate, in Byron's Don Juan, was not fit to be eaten, though the lot fell to him, when cast away with his companions. He was also very slovenly, as well as "rather indisposed."

Capt. Taylor was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$1000, for his appearance for further examination on Monday next.

E. Smith, Jr. for the Government.
Benj. Rand, for the Defendant.

Old Sebring.—There is an old rascal in New York by the name of Sebring, who has for many years kept a most vile house, which he devoted to every species of vice. There were whites and blacks of the worst and vilest stamp of character, congregated as thickly as they could be stowed away, who paid in advance the most exorbitant prices for the poor and polluted rooms they occupied, and there drunkenness, gambling, disorder and riot, were daily and nightly under his auspices carried on. There petty thieves resorted with their booty, and wickedness of every kind abounded.

Occasionally a few poor persons, of a rather better character, were induced to enter these precincts of moral putrefaction to tarry, but the infamous conduct of the other tenants, soon drove them from this den, where incarnate demons held their orgies. The feelings of old Sebring were as calloused against mercy and humanity, as his principles were prostituted and depraved. On one occasion, a winter or two since, a poor old man, who occupied an apartment to lodge in, being unable to pay his next week's rent in advance, was turned out of doors on a night of most bitter and piercing cold, and unable to procure other shelter at that late hour, perished in the alley, having been found frozen to death the next morning on the ground, where he had lain himself down in despair, to die. The old villain, however, has had his career arrested.

A Quandary.—The Legislature of South Carolina are in a distracting quandary. The price of board at Columbia, of which that body is in session, is \$2.50 a day, exclusive of light and fuel; while the pay of the members is but \$3.00 a day—they are at a loss whether to increase the per diem of the members, or to remove the Seat of Government to some place where board is cheaper.

The dwelling of the Rev. O. B. Brown, nearly opposite the site of the ruins of the Post Office building, in Washington, was discovered on fire about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. By the prompt exertions of the firemen, the house was saved after trifling injury to the roof.

The Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas, and Col. John Wolfe, his Secretary, arrived in Washington on Monday, and took lodgings at Gadsby's Hotel.

"Power is going from the Palace to the Cottage," indeed, as a public lecturer said the other day—*ex. gr.*—The speech of the Queen of Spain at the opening of the Cortez, affects implicit obedience to the will of the people.

Indian Hostilities in the West.—From the Cleveland Advertiser of the 29th of November, we learn that hostilities are about to commence between the Sioux and Chipewia Indians.

Remarkable Invention.—They have got a shingle machine in Mobile, that only requires to be wound up once in a while to enable it to walk into the woods, provide itself with shingles, and completely cover the roof of a house in twenty-four hours.

Gen. Clinch has arrived at Frederick, Md., to attend the Court Martial.

The following letter was received at the C. H. Reading Room yesterday:—

"**Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1836.**—Arrived yesterday from the Swedish brig Lione, Capt. Anders Sandberg, 91 days from Gotteburg, with iron, to John Bradford, Boston—lost one man, washed from the pump, leaka some; but last safe in the roads, and will proceed for Boston, first wind. Respectfully,
DANIEL & A. JACKSON."

One of the missing vessels found.—A letter from St. Barts, received in New York, states that the ship Emporium, Crosby, from Gotteburg for New York, put in there on the 22d Nov in distress. A survey had been held on her, and it was supposed she would have to discharge, as her floor timbers were believed to be broken.

The brig Jasper, Johnson, from Teneriffe for Boston, put into New York, 21st inst, in distress, having experienced a severe gale on the 27th ult, in which she lost sails, bulwarks, rudder-head, and suffered considerable other damage. She has a cargo of 5280 qts barilla.

The schooner Leander, of Cambridge, is supposed to be the vessel ashore on York Lodge, Me. She sailed from Calais for Boston, with a cargo of lumber, and came out of Townsend on Friday last.

Brig Agile, Kennedy, hence for Wilmington, North Carolina, was run ashore on Cape Lookout, 11th inst. in a gale.

In the gale, at New York, on Wednesday morning, schooner Pocasset, Winfield, from Gonaves, had both quarters stove by thumping against a pier. Brig Commerce, and sch Janus, of Duxbury, came in contact, latter carrying away her jib-boom, bowsprit, &c.

The schooner Samuel, Pettengell of Boston, went ashore at Gloucester, during the gale of Wednesday, but was got off again, after she had broken off her fore-foot and rudder and damaged her sheathing.

The convenience of old fashioned breeches for securing prisoners.—It will be remembered that the days of the Revolution were before the invention of suspenders, and breeches, which were principally worn then, were kept up by a string which bound them tight round the waist, just above the hips—hence the following order which we find in a letter written by General M'Dougall's Aid-de-camp, in 1776, to Col. Burr:—

"If you have a number of prisoners at any time to send up, let them be fastened right and left hands, and the guard cut the strings of their breeches, and there will be no danger of their making their escape, as they will be obliged to hold them up continually with one hand."

The Nashville (Tenn.) Republican represents that city as being in a very flourishing condition.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—The Members are hereby notified to meet their Committee at Whitney's, former Fenno's, Cornhill square, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 23 and 24, at important business. 23 24

MARRIED.

In this city, 22d inst. by Rev Mr Barrett, Mr Williams B. Brooks, to Miss Elvira W. Rice.
By Rev Mr Streeter Mr Charles M Morse, to Miss Mary Southard; Mr John Pratt to Miss Catharine M Parry.
18th inst. by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr George Coleman, to Miss Ann Story, of Dartmouth, N. S.
At Northampton, 15th inst. Mr Wm. Raitton, late of Liverpool, Eng. to Miss Sappho, formerly of Cerigo, Greece.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, Miss Rebecca M. Manning, daughter of Mr William Manning, 20.—Also, yesterday morning, Mrs. Lydia Manning, wife of Mr. William Manning, 59.
15th inst. James G., son of Mr James G. Sanderson, 6 mo.
At Stoughton, 7th ult. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Wm. Packer, 55. Priests in N. York and Vermont are requested to copy the above.

IMPORTATIONS.

CALCUTTA. Ship Dover—61,460 lbs loose ginger, 8 bags 25 chests indigo, 111 do shellac, 12 pkgs 15 boxes 3 cases silks, 4223 bags saltpetre, 457 bales gunny bags, 38 cases 1 pkg silk goods, 17 boxes do, 315 bags linseed, 4 bales raw silk, 173 bales hides, 7000 loose gunny bags, 4 boxes mude, 1 pkg books, 10 bales blue cotton 84 do chilies, 8 cases gum arabic.
BATAVIA. Ship Potomac—4355 bags coffee, 801 baskets sugar, 200 piculs rattans, 1499 cow hides, 2 cases annis oil, 14 bales hides, 280 cases.
SURINAM. Brig Rouse—231 hhds 24 bbls molasses, 60 bbls flour.
RIO GRANADA.—Brig Oriental—11,011 ox and cow hides, 1053/4 horns, 1 case cordons 86 bags horse hair, 8 bales wool, 63 ho se hides, 1 coil hide rope and 2 paintings.
ARICOBO, P. R.—Brig America—511 bales tobacco, 23 bbls bread, 22 hf bbls pork, 161 hides, 5 bags coffee and 200 coco-nuts.
BELIZE, HONDURAS. Brig Susan—225 logs mahogany.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1836.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

ARRIVED.

Came up, ship Potomac, White Batavia.
Brig Oriental, Twinning, Rio Grande 24th Oct. Left brig Cedric, Doyle, Disgr. At Port Alegre brig Toucan, Hamblin for New York, vig cargo; Argos, Duckendorff, do; Disgr; Elbe, Pice, Baltimore. Saw an American brig off the bar 20th, Oct 30, 1836, 17 days hence, for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo was supposed to be nearly if not all damaged—supplied her with water, &c; 14th, lat 29, lon 68, sch Texas Edward, 12 days hence for Havana; 21st, inst, 10, 69 Kingdon standing S; 2d inst, lat 26, lon 62 47 spoke ship Dolphin, Littlefield, 15 days hence for Mobile, had experienced severe weather, lost sails, sprung leak, and was short of water—cargo

